

CONFIDENTIAL.]

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 10th July 1886.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini" ... ..	Sibsagar ... ..	.....	
2	"Assam News" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	450	
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ... ..	800	
5	"Purva Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	700	5th July 1886.
7	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	102	2nd ditto.
8	"Bangabási" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	20,000	3rd ditto.
9	"Bháratbási" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	3,000	3rd ditto.
10	"Bhárat Mihir" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2,500	1st ditto.
11	"Bheri and Kushadaha" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	2nd ditto.
12	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ... ..	302	6th ditto.
13	"Cháruvartá" ... ..	Sherapore, Mymensingh	500	28th June 1886.
14	"Dacca Prakash" ... ..	Dacca ... ..	450	4th July 1886.
15	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ... ..	825	2nd ditto.
16	"Grambási" ... ..	Uluberia ... ..	.....	
17	"Grámvartá Prakashiká" ... ..	Comereolly ... ..	500	
18	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
19	"Kamalá" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	.....	
20	"Musulman Bandhu" ... ..	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....	
21	"Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore ... ..	508	24th June 1886.
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	
23	"Nava Mediní" ... ..	Midnapore ... ..	.....	26th ditto
24	"Navavibhákar Sádharani" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	1,000	5th July 1886.
25	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ... ..	450	26th June 1886.
26	"Prájá Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore ... ..	995	2nd July 1886.
27	"Pratikár" ... ..	Berhampore ... ..	600	2nd ditto.
28	"Purva Bangabási" ... ..	Noakholly ... ..	.....	27th June 1886.
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakash" ... ..	Kakiniá, Rungpore ... ..	205	1st July 1886.
30	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	500	30th June 1886.
31	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	2,350	2nd July 1886.
32	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	4,000	3rd ditto.
33	"Sáptáhi" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	
34	"Sáraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca ... ..	400	3rd ditto.
35	"Som Prakash" ... ..	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	5th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	.....	5th ditto.
37	"Sudhápán" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	
38	"Sulabha Samáchar" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	3,000	
39	"Surabhi and Patáká" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	700	1st ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	7,000	4th to 8th July 1886.
41	"Samvád Prabháhar" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	200	2nd to 10th ditto.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	300	1st to 5th & 7th to 9th July 1886.
43	"Samachár Chandriká" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	625	5th & 7th July 1886.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	500	
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratika" ... ..	Patna ... ..	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
46	"Chumparun Hitakari" ... ..	Bettia ... ..	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore ... ..	.....	
48	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	1,500	5th July 1886.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	500	3rd ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	4,500	
51	"Hindui Samáchar" ... ..	Bhagulpore ... ..	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	250	
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..	Behar ... ..	150	
55	"Al Punch" ... ..	Bankipore ... ..	.....	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	212	
<b>URIA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka and Subhavartá" ... ..	Cuttack ... ..	.....	
59	"Shikshabandhu" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	
60	"Pradip" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dipiká" ... ..	Cuttack ... ..	200	26th June 1886.
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Balasore ... ..	205	24th ditto.
63	"Sebaka" ... ..	Cuttack ... ..	200	26th ditto.

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 1st July, says that the rebellion in Burmah is not yet at an end. The Burmese are killing hundreds of Englishmen. Nobody

BHARAT MIHIR,  
July 1st, 1886.

Burmah. knows what Government is doing to suppress the rebellion. Arrangements are being made for constructing a railway in Burmah for the benefit of those merchants to promote whose interests the country has been annexed. The Viceroy has sent a despatch on the subject to the Secretary of State, who will not doubtless object to the construction of the proposed line at the cost of the Indian tax-payers. Could not Government wait for some time longer before deciding upon extending railways in Burmah? The country should first be conquered, and then it might have the benefit of railways.

2. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd July, says that the Amir is ill, and it is doubtful whether he will recover. If he dies there will be two parties in Cabul

SAMAYA,  
July 2nd, 1886.

The Amir of Cabul. headed by two of his sons. There is already a third party which look upon Ayub Khan as their Chief. After the death of the Amir two of these three parties are likely to join Russia, and then it would be difficult for the English to preserve their influence in Cabul with the help of one party only. If a war breaks out in Afghanistan for the throne, Russia will gain a fine opportunity for invading India. The writer asks the Russophobic Government not to alienate the minds of the people of India. Let them have arms, let them enter the army with equal privileges with Europeans, and they will take charge of the defence of the country. If full confidence is reposed in them, the Rajputs, the Goorkhas, and the Sikhs will acquire greater strength. The 220 millions of Indian people at the back of England will become a source of so much strength to her that she will be able to make the whole world tremble before her.

3. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 5th July, says that a truthful English General has said that if the number of cavalry be doubled, order can be restored in Burmah by June 1887. The writer thinks that it will not be easy to restore order in Burmah even if the whole of the Indian army be sent there. England is only suffering loss by annexing Burmah. The English are only learning dacoity and the method of apprehending dacoits. The writer will give credit to Lord Dufferin if the disorder in Burmah can be put an end to within his term of office.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 5th, 1886.

4. The *Bheri*, of the 7th July, says that by undertaking the Burmese war Lord Dufferin has not only involved the people of India in ruin, but has become the cause of the death of many English officers of high rank. Every week news of the death of one or two officers reaches India. The writer thinks that a friendly Burmese Prince should be set upon the throne of Burmah. The Burmese are not Afghans. They will allow the English to enter freely into their country. The English have withdrawn from Cabul, they have also withdrawn from Egypt, but their prestige has not been destroyed. They had to put a stop to the Soudan war when a war with Russia appeared inevitable. If another war appears inevitable, which God forbid, they may be obliged to withdraw from Burmah too. It is better to put a stop to the war, therefore, by setting up a Burmese on the throne. The new king is sure to be a devoted friend, and the Burmese, if they get a Prince of their own, will settle down in peace by giving up arms.

BHERI,  
July 7th, 1886.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

BANGABASI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

5. The *Bangabasi*, of the 3rd July, praises the energy and care with which the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour conducted the elections of the Diamond Harbour Thana. But the Court Inspector Baboo Sasi Bhushan Basu pushed several gentlemen by the neck. The Deputy Baboo should have checked the Court Inspector.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 5th, 1886.

6. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 5th July, says that the Santipore police is becoming more and more notorious for its worthlessness. Some time ago a prostitute named Sourabhi Ghosani was poisoned. But the person sent up by the Santipore police for trial for that offence was discharged by the former Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat for want of evidence. Recently another woman named Jadumani has been murdered. The persons sent up for trial for that offence also have been discharged by the new Deputy Magistrate for want of evidence.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

NAVA MEDINI,  
June 26th, 1886.

7. The *Nava Medini*, of the 26th June, says that the thakbust office at Midnapore has been abolished, and some 20 or 24 mohurirs have been appointed to make over and receive charge of the papers of the office which are to be kept in the local Collectorate. In the course of business they have often to talk with each other. Their office is situated very near the court of Baboo Jadunath Basu, a Deputy Magistrate. The Baboo cannot tolerate that they should talk so near his court. He often sends constables to silence the mohurirs. One day he summoned all the mohurirs and ordered them to custody. One of the constables took hold of a mohurir and pushed him on. The Baboo then relented and asked the constable to release the mohurir for that offence. The amla next day represented the matter to the Magistrate, who asked an explanation from the Deputy Magistrate, and ordered that if the mohurirs make noise any more, the Deputy should report the matter forthwith to him. Under the rule of Sir Rivers Thompson the example of some narrowminded Europeans has made even some black Deputies prone to oppression. The matter has been ventilated in newspapers, but Government has never taken any notice of it.

PARIDARSHAK,  
June 26th, 1886.

8. The *Paridarshak*, of the 26th June, says that Baboo Ishan Chandra Patranabish, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is reputed to be a good and able Magistrate. But he sometimes loses his temper. He uses abusive language to muktears. When seated on a seat of judgment men should learn to control their temper.

SAHACHAR,  
June 30th, 1886.

9. The *Sahachar*, of the 30th June, referring to the Finance Committee's proposal for the abolition of the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court, says that there is no necessity for the existence of the Original Side, and that a District Court like that of Allahabad will serve the purpose. The Original Side has been, up to this time, maintained for the benefit of Barristers and Attorneys. Sir Richard Garth supported the maintenance of the Original Side on account of his desire to benefit the above classes. The writer is glad that Sir Comer Petheram will not oppose the abolition of the Original Side.

10. The *Surabhi and Patáká* of the 1st July, referring to the appointment of Mr. Beebee over the head of Baboo Rajkrishna Sen, Fifth Judge of the Small Cause Court, says that because

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
July 1st, 1886.

Appointment of Mr. Beebee to the Calcutta Small Cause Court over the head of Baboo Rajkrishna Sen.

Baboo Rajkrishna Sen is a native and once served as a munsif, Mr. Beebee has been appointed over his head, though the Baboo is a Barrister and has served with credit as a Judge of the Small Cause Court.

11. The *Bhárat Bási*, of the 3rd July, says that the Finance Committee has proposed the reduction of expenditure for the High Court of Calcutta because its

The High Court.

income is Rs. 5,00,000 less than its expenditure. The writer never dreamt that Government would try to reduce expenditure by disorganising the system of administration of justice. The work of the High Court has increased so largely that two more Judges should be appointed to remove the block in business. If the cases now tried by the High Court be tried by the Court of Small Causes people will never get justice. Government should try to give speedy, cheap and impartial justice to the people; but instead of doing that, Government is trying to abolish impartial justice altogether. Government does not pay anything of the Rs. 5,00,000 which the High Court costs in excess of its income. The administration of justice in the country brings Rs. 32,00,000 to Government after defraying all the expenses of the Civil and Criminal Courts. People resort to the High Court in the hope of getting impartial justice. Government should not, in order to save Rs. 5,00,000 a year, transfer any portion of the work of the High Court to an inferior Court. It spends 30 to 40 lakhs every year for the personal comfort of its officers, but it cannot spend Rs. 5,00,000 for the administration of justice. The rulers take full pay for 12 months by working only for 2 months. They are involving themselves by their indiscretion in difficulties in every quarter. The imposition of the income-tax has not given them any relief. They are now discharging dufties and clerks, and stopping works of public utility, but appointing 30 to 40 Engineers every year.

BHARAT BASI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

12. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd July, condemns the action of Mr. Reily, one of the Magistrates of Monghyr, in enlarging a European charged with the murder of a coolie at Jamal-

The coolie murder at Jamalpore.

pore on a personal recognizance of Rs. 200. The writer does not know under what section of what Act a murderer can be admitted to bail for Rs. 200. He learns from a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* that Mr. Reily has not recorded all that the witnesses have deposed. It is said that the station khalsis have been tutored. The Englishmen at the station are raising subscriptions for the defence of the accused. The doctor has certified, after a *post-mortem* examination, that the deceased died of the rupture of certain organs of his body, and that he found no signs of violence. The accused has been committed to the Sessions. The result of the trial by an English jury can be easily inferred.

SANJIVANI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

13. The same paper says that the Finance Committee is holding deliberations as to the desirability of abolishing the Original Side of the High Court. Its abolition will relieve the people of Calcutta to a great extent. If with this the Civilian Judges be excluded from that Court all will go well.

The Original Side of the High Court.

SANJIVANI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

14. The same paper says that one Gibbons, a tea-planter, was made over to the Criminal Court for forging an agreement with a coolie. The Magistrate committed him to the Sessions, and the jury have pronounced him not guilty. The Judge has referred the matter to the High Court. The writer waits to see the decision of the High Court in the matter.

The tea-planters in Assam.

SANJIVANI

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
[July 5th, 1886.]

15. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 5th July, says that by their policy of sowing disunion among the people of this country the English have made them

Punishment of perjury by law. excessively fond of litigation. They have also made litigation expensive in proportion as the people have become litigious. The *Englishman* newspaper and some of its correspondents have proposed to check perjury among the people, which is due to their litigious spirit by prescribing punishment by law for the offence. But instead of checking this will rather increase the evil. Falsehood and deceit have increased among the people since a rigorous system of administration was introduced in the country on the Queen's taking the government into her own hands. In every country the introduction of a rigorous system of administration has been followed by either increase of crimes or downfall of the State. If the proposal of the *Englishman* is accepted, native witnesses may through fear of punishment be prevented from giving evidence against European offenders, who may thus be able to commit greater oppression upon natives with impunity. But this will increase instead of decreasing falsehood and deceit among the people of this country.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

16. The same paper says that the people of Calcutta will be considerably benefited if, according to the suggestion of the Finance Committee, the Original Side of the High Court be abolished. The Judges of the Original Side ordinarily do the work which is done by the Judges in the mofussil. It cannot be believed that the latter, if entrusted with the work, will fail to do justice to it. If the Original Side be abolished, and the work entrusted to officers of the status of District Judges, the people of Calcutta will obtain justice and will moreover be saved from the ruinous expenses of litigation on the Original Side. The amount of work in the High Court also will considerably diminish, and if Government reduces the number of Judges of that Court even that will benefit the people. The Judges will have more time to devote to this work on the Appellate Side, where there is considerable mismanagement at present.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
July 5th, 1886.

17. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 5th July, is glad that the Finance Committee has suggested the abolition of the Original Side of the High Court which, in the writer's opinion, is very costly to parties to suits, and yet a source of loss to Government and as such might be safely abolished.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
July 5th, 1886.

18. The *Navaribhakar Sádharani*, (the *Sádharani* has been incorporated in the *Navaribhakar* of the 5th July, says that the excess of expenditure over income in the Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court amounts to five lakhs of rupees; but this loss is made up by the profit derived by Government from the civil courts. If the reduction of the expenditure by these five lakhs had resulted in any relief to the parties to suits no one would have objected to it. But Government wants to reduce expenditure solely for the purpose of making greater profit. The people can have no sympathy with such an object. Still the writer supports some proposals of Government because the people will benefit along with Government if they are carried into effect. The writer has always recommended that there is no necessity for the existence of the Original Side of the High Court. The work of the Original Side may be easily done by a district court like that of Allahabad. A civil district court may be easily established in Calcutta, and the existing Presidency Magistrates' Courts may be easily converted into a district Criminal Court. There may be both a higher and a lower division in it. The Original Side of the High Court is not in the least beneficial to the people.

19. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 6th July, says that the letter which the Finance Committee has addressed to the High Court for the reduction of its expenditure shows that the Committee is anxious for the reduction of expenditure only, and not for the prestige of the court or for its efficiency. The writer thinks that the number of Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court should be increased, and that all land mortgage and partition suits should be made over to them. But if some arrangement can be made for the disposal of these cases in the High Court, they need not be made over to the Small Cause Court. The writer does not make the above proposal for mutilating the Original Side of the High Court, or for the reduction of its expenditure. He makes the proposal for the convenience of the parties. The reasons which the Committee assigns for transferring the cases to the Small Cause Court do not appear to be very strong.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
July 6th, 1886.

(c)—Jails.

20. The *Navaribhākar Sādhārani*, of the 5th July, says that the writer pointed out before that the prisoners would be oppressed in many ways if arrangements were made only for laborious work in jails, and if the arrangements for employing prisoners in making such articles as carpets, towels, &c., were abolished. Prisoners derive both present and future benefit from the latter sort of work being done in jails. Prisoners of gentle temper are saved from work requiring great physical labour by that arrangement, and are also by that arrangement rendered fit for earning their bread by honest means in future by being taught industrial arts. Most men commit crimes for want of food. It being so, arrangements should be made in jails for making them fit for earning their bread after they have been released. Government also derives profit from prisoners being employed in jail manufactures. The writer approves of the Secretary of State's order for continuing the jail manufactures.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
July 5th, 1886.

(d)—Education.

21. The *Murshdābād Patrikā*, of the 24th June, says that there are two parties in the Nizamut College in Murshidābād. One of these parties says that the head-master of the college is in the habit of saying haughtily that he can do whatever he pleases, that he does not teach his classes with proper care, and that he depends greatly on the head pundit for the management of the school. The writer says that the other party should enquire into the truth of these allegations. The writer has come to learn from a respectable gentleman that the head master is an honest man of mild disposition. He is too good to keep his subordinates in check.

MURSHIDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
June 24th, 1886.

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 30th June, says that the Bengal Government should not be blamed for gradually leaving its connection with high education, as the Government of India insists upon Local Governments acting according to the recommendation of the Education Commission, to the effect that Government should gradually withdraw from the direction of high education.

SAHACHAR,  
June 30th, 1886.

23. The same paper says that, whether right or wrong, the impression that the unsatisfactory results of the last Entrance examination are due to the examiners has gained ground in the public mind. This impression will not be removed from the public mind by the contrary verdict of a dozen or half a dozen of University authorities.

SAHACHAR.

The writer has not the power of convincing those ingenious persons who try to exonerate the examiners from blame by making the students and teachers completely responsible for the bad results. In no year since the foundation of the Calcutta University up to 1883 were the results of the Entrance examination so bad. In 1884 the examination was not held owing to a change in the time of its holding. While in 1883 the percentage of successful candidates was 50, in the next examination, namely, that of 1885, the percentage fell down to 34. This year the percentage of successful candidates has fallen down to 30. The writer cannot agree with those who believe, or pretend to believe, that the exceptionally bad results of this and the preceding year are due to the students and teachers. The time has come for a change in the constitution of the University. The rules of 1856 cannot do in 1886. Some provision for making the Senate and the Syndicate respect public opinion has become indispensably necessary.

SAHACHAR.

24. The same paper is glad that Sir Rivers Thompson intends to appoint a passed student of the Cirencester College to the proposed veterinary school.

The passed students of the Cirencester College.

The passed students of the college have now to sit idle for want of employment. The object of establishing the agricultural scholarships is being defeated by this.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
July 1st 1886.

25. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 1st July, says that the proposal to gradually transfer the Government colleges to local bodies is not bad. The improvement made by private colleges in Calcutta indisputably proves that natives are capable of managing colleges. But it is absurd that a college should be abolished if the municipality or self-government board of that place refuses to undertake its management. Since the Midnapore Municipality is ready to undertake the management of the local college, nothing need be said on Government's resolution on the subject. But the writer cannot approve of the abolition of the Berhampore College when the people of Berhampore are not in a position to undertake its management. From the increasing enthusiasm of natives and from their increasing capacity for self-government it can be safely concluded that the people of Berhampore will soon undertake the management of the college of their own accord. Under these circumstances the writer cannot determine what benefit Government will derive from the abolition of the college. Government says that while the monthly expenses of the college amount to Rs. 1,185, the income derived from fees is only Rs. 400. The writer cannot understand why so much money should be spent for the college which has got only two classes. The expenses of the Rajshahye College which has got four classes are not more than Rs. 1,500. An expenditure of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 should be sufficient for the Berhampore College. If there are Professors on high salaries in the college they should be transferred elsewhere. Only a Professor for teaching mathematics and physics, a Professor for teaching English, history, &c., and a pundit for teaching Sanskrit in the College, and the school classes are necessary. Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 will be sufficient. It is also absurd and wrong to abolish a college because it is a little expensive. Everyone knows the real object of Government in abolishing colleges. The writer is alarmed at the policy adopted by Government in this matter. The Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges are going to be abolished. It has been also hinted in the Government resolution that the Kishnagore and Rajshahye Colleges will be abolished. The policy regarding high education, which has been adopted in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, is going to be adopted in Bengal. Sir Rivers Thompson has done many glorious deeds, but this new deed is still more glorious.

Abolition of Government colleges.

26. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 1st July, says that with all its faults Government deserves the respect of the people of this country for its efforts to extend

BHARAT MIHIR,  
July 1st, 1886.

Government and technical education.

education to them. Unfortunately the noble-minded officials who provided for the spread of education in this country have not had men of like views as their successors. For some reason or other, Lord Dufferin, Mr. Grant Duff, and Sir Rivers Thompson have become hostile to high education. The first two statesmen are advising young natives to take to the business of shoemakers, and yet are not making any arrangements for establishing technical schools. Sir Rivers Thompson is about to abolish the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges on the plea of retrenchments. If these two colleges are abolished many poor pupils who now attend them will find it impossible to continue their studies. Still it would be something if the savings effected by the abolition of the institutions in question were to be applied for the purposes of general or technical education. But Sir Rivers Thompson does not seem to have decided on their abolition on those considerations. The editor is a thorough-going advocate of both high education and technical education, but he cannot disregard the interests of the former for the sake of the latter. If anything ever leads to the improvement of the condition of the country, it is high education. The true reason why the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor are opposed to high education is known to everybody, though they are never willing to disclose it.

27. The same paper says that Government, it is said, has become very anxious to make arrangements for technical education, and that Mr. Tawney,

BHARAT MIHIR.

Government and technical education.

the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, has written a letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University containing proposals for holding a separate Entrance Examination for the benefit of such candidates as may elect to receive a technical education. The course of study for this examination will be the same in mathematics, history and geography as that in the ordinary Entrance Examination, but will include the elements of natural philosophy, botany and mechanical drawing. Is this to be the limit of technical education for natives? Government, it seems, is not willing to go further.

28. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 2nd July, says that the chief glory of English rule in India lies in the encouragement and the spread of western

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
July 2nd, 1886.

The abolition of two colleges.

education in this country. The English have by giving liberal education raised the natives of India from the degraded condition in which they were placed by their Mahomedan predecessors. The natives will ever remain grateful to the English for this boon. In spite of all that Sir Rivers Thompson says, the educated natives are neither disloyal nor given to sedition. Every good man admits this. To good men the educated natives appear to be loyal and true supporters of English rule. In the case of a rebellion the illiterate Punjabi, Hindusthanis and Mussulmans may join it, but the educated Bengalis will never do so. Sir Rivers does not like educated men, and so he has laid the axe at the root of high education. If the local bodies do not take charge of the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges, these will be abolished. The time for acting up to the recommendations of the Education Commission in this matter has not, in the opinion of the writer, as yet come.

29. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd July, says that determined to lay the axe at the root of high education, Government is withdrawing its connection from colleges.

SAMAYA,  
July 2nd, 1886.

Educational policy of Government.

The colleges of Berhampore and Midnapore have incurred their displeasure at the first instance. The English rulers of India say that their object in governing India is to raise the people of India in civilization and in education,

and then to retire from the country. This appears to be a tale of the "Arabian Nights." If the good of the people be next to the heart of the English, they should improve the status of schools and colleges. What are the people to understand when, instead of withdrawing its connection from those colleges which have improved under Government management, it is withdrawing that connection from colleges that are in a moribund condition? The only inference they can draw from this is that Government does not like to give high education. Educational expenditure for the vast Indian empire appears to be a very small sum indeed. The writer does not understand what Government will do by reducing even this small expenditure. Does it want to keep the dark Indian races in darkness, and to spend large sums of money in wars and in war like preparations?

SARASVAT PATRA,  
July 3rd, 1886.

30. The *Sárasvat Patra*, of the 3rd July, cannot blame Government for abolishing the Midnapore and Berhampore Colleges, for they were included among third-class colleges by the Education Commission. But the writer will pronounce Government an enemy to high education if the rumour about the abolition of the Dacca College proves true.

SANJIVANI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

31. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd July, says that perhaps those who become members of the Syndicate consider themselves infallible, otherwise how can

a wise man, like Dr. Gurudas Banerji, venture to say that many members of the Syndicate will not consent to act as honorary members if their proposals are opposed in the way they were at the last meeting of the Senate? Does the doctor mean to say that because the members work without pay, therefore people are to accept whatever they say? It is wrong on the part of the Syndicate to attempt to conceal the defects of the system of examination. The way in which Mr. Cotton's proposal has been slighted will lower the Senate in the estimation of the people. Mr. Rowe was the head examiner in English last year. It was he who put the questions in English literature. Mr. Rowe should have, at least for decency's sake, remained silent when Mr. Cotton's proposal for the appointment of an Enquiry Committee was made, but the way he hinted to the President the desirability of dissolving the meeting appeared to show that he was not prepared to face an enquiry. Do the Syndicate think that the examiners appointed by them are infallible? The writer knows that applications were sent last year to the Syndicate complaining that the questions set in a medical examination were outside the course of studies, and that some answers considered wrong by examiners were not really wrong, but that the Syndicate refused to entertain the application, because it laid complaints against an examiner. The writer thinks that the system of appointing examiners every year is a bad system. Experienced men should be appointed examiners for a long time as in England after mature deliberation.

BHARAT BASI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

32. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 3rd July, has an article on the subject of the selection of text-books in East Bengal, the purport of which is similar to that noticed in paragraph 25 of the report for the week ending the 15th May.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 5th, 1886.

33. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 5th July, asks, in reference to the proposal of Government, to transfer certain colleges to the management of local bodies, whether the people of India are now in a position to take the charge of high education in their own hands. There can be no doubt that they fully recognise the necessity for high education, but are they able to provide the funds required for imparting it? When in 1858 the Secretary of State proposed to gradually throw the charge of high education on the people of India, he expressed the hope that as the people of

India would become prosperous under British rule they would be able easily to undertake that charge. Some of the anticipations of the Secretary of State have proved true. Others again have proved otherwise. It is now admitted even by many Englishmen that in many respects there has been a decline in the condition of the people of India since the Queen took the Government in her own hands in 1858. It is undeniable that the country has been impoverished by litigation during this period. The rulers, therefore, should consider whether it is proper for Indians now to be entrusted with the charge of high education. If Government refuses to contribute its necessary share of the cost incurred in maintaining colleges, these will cease to exist, and there will be an end of high education in this country.

The educational expenditure of India compared with that of Australasia and European countries.

34. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*, of the 5th July, says that education is more widespread in Australasia than in any other part of the world simply because the Government there bears the whole

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
July 5th, 1886.

cost of education. In New Zealand, which has a population of 564,000, and whose annual income is 3 crores 92 lakhs of rupees, the Government spend 30 lakhs of rupees annually upon education. Thus on an average 5 rupees is spent for the education of each person in the country. The number of schools is fast increasing in the country, and it may be almost said that there are no ignorant children in it. In Queensland, whose population is 250,000, and whose annual income is 2 crores and 10 lakhs of rupees, the Government spends annually 11 lakhs of rupees upon education. About 75 per cent. of the population of Queensland can read and write. In Victoria, which has a population of 907,000, and whose annual income is 5 crores and 60 lakhs of rupees, the Government spends annually 60 lakhs of rupees upon education. Perhaps there are no ignorant men in Victoria. Thus it is seen that the spread of education is satisfactory rather than otherwise if Government has the sole charge of education. If Government consults with the people about educational matters, does not entrust the Director of Public Instruction with absolute authority, and appoints an Educational Committee and takes native members into it, the interest of the public in the matter of education may be awakened. There are such arrangements in New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria. Government desires to withdraw from the work of spreading education on the ground of allowing different sects to teach their own religions to boys in their own schools. But in England since the time of Cobden the opinion in favour of secular education has become strong. The party of Mr. Chamberlain wants to saddle the Government with the whole expenses of primary education by thoroughly excluding religious instruction from that education. The Education Commission has itself admitted that though religious instruction cannot be given in Indian schools, moral education may be imparted in them, and morality is the chief factor of religion. Still the Commission have advised Government to withdraw from the direction of education on the pretext of its inability to give religious instruction. The Commission has admitted the danger of imparting instruction about the religion of the different sects in their schools. The writer thinks that morality only should be taught in schools, and that it should be left to priests and spiritual guides to impart religious instruction. The British educational policy is not approved of everywhere. Even in the English colonies, the British educational policy is not followed. The policy, which the Government of India is going to follow at the recommendation of the Education Commission, will be more beneficial to itself than to the people. It will not so much facilitate the diffusion of education as it will facilitate the reduction of expenditure. Australasia shows that Government can

spread education by taking sole charge of it. France shows that education in various subjects may be spread, even though religious instruction forms no part of it. The Education Commission has recommended that Government should gradually withdraw from the direction of high education. It is certain that the Government of India does not spend more than a crore of rupees annually upon education. The people of America and the colonies laugh on hearing that only a crore of rupees is spent annually for the education of 200 millions of people. Government wants to spread mass education, but it wants to do so at the expense of high education. Had it been the sole object of Government to spread education, it could have easily increased the educational expenditure. The population of France is about 40 millions. But the educational expenditure of France is eight crores of rupees. The population of Austria is far less than 40 millions. But the Austrian Government spends two crores of rupees upon education. The Russian Government, which is so much blamed by the English, spends about three crores of rupees upon the education of 75 millions of people. In England and Wales the annual educational expenditure per head is more than one rupee; in Scotland it is about two rupees; and in Ireland it is about one rupee and-a-half. Still the English, the Scotch, and the Irish are not satisfied. In Cape Colony the educational expenditure per head is 12 annas. In New Zealand the educational expenditure per head is more than five rupees, and in Victoria more than six rupees. In India the educational expenditure per head is only a little more than three pice. Still Government says that it cannot spend more money for education, and that it should have to withdraw from the direction of high education in order to spread mass education. The fault of the India and Bengal Governments is this, that they are following the Education Commission's advice about their withdrawal from the direction of high education before following any other advice. This has awakened suspicion in the minds of the people. Why has not Government adopted the Education Commission's recommendation about the awarding of scholarships to successful candidates in the B. A. examination who will stand high, but will not obtain private scholarships? The Education Commission's recommendation about the awarding of scholarships to such students as will prosecute their studies in England and about their appointment as Professors in place of English Professors on their return to India also has not been accepted. The recommendations of the Education Commission involving increase of expenditure have not been adopted at all.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
July 5th, 1886.

35. The same paper says that Government is at liberty to encourage technical education which will enable youths to earn money. But technical education should form no part of the University education. The Education Commission expressed an opinion against the mixing up of the two classes of education. How is Mr. Tawney, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, going to overrule the decision of the Education Commission? At whose counsel is Government going to mix up the two classes of education? The Indian Universities are not independent of Government like the English and Scotch Universities. But the time has come for making them independent. Mr. Tawney proposes that English literature should be excluded from the subjects for the Entrance Examination on its technical side, and that history, geography, and a little of mathematics, physics, chemistry and drawing should be fixed as the subjects for that examination. The writer cannot agree with Mr. Tawney in thinking that the boys will learn English if they read English historical books alone without studying English literature and grammar. The Entrance Examination will become very difficult if physics, chemistry, and drawing are fixed as subjects for it.

Nor will the learning of a little of those subjects be of any great help to students in practical life.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

36. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 1st July, says that Self-Government has been introduced in Bengal only in name. In many places it has become

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
July 1st, 1886.

Self-Government in Bengal.

a sham owing to the fault of Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates. Irregularities in the matter of election have been reported from many quarters, and they are all to be attributed to the negligence of the officers in charge. The people have shown great enthusiasm everywhere, and in many instances with success. But the native officers, notably the Deputy Magistrate of Manikganj, have tried to create difficulties.

37. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd July, says that the Commissioners elected for the Suburban Municipality are all educated men of position and respectability. But they

SAMAYA,  
July 2nd, 1886.

The Suburban Municipality.

have shown their worthlessness by quarreling amongst themselves. They have formed a party against independent Commissioners and Government nominees. They try to carry at the municipal meetings whatever they resolve upon at their party meetings. Nothing can dissuade them from carrying out these secret resolutions. Commissioners are representatives of the people, but they never look to the interests of the people. The first act of the Commissioners was the appointment of an honorary Vice-Chairman in spite of the protests of the independent section. But soon after his appointment the honorary Vice-Chairman demanded a carriage allowance of Rs. 100, and two or three months later he demanded the appointment of a Secretary to assist him on Rs. 400 per month. After some time the appointment has been sanctioned, and Mr. Cowie has been made the Secretary. The party resolved upon doing all this before they appointed Mr. Swinhoe as their Vice-Chairman. Their second act is the appointment of two Engineers in the place of one Supervisor only. Their third act is the amalgamation of the post of the Assessor with that of the Jute Inspector, and the appointment of an overseer to the post. The writer objects to the appointment of a man of the overseer class to two such responsible posts. Six Inspectors have been employed in the place of one in the Night-soil Department. The Commissioners have now appointed a doctor whom they pay Rs. 50 as carriage allowance. There are the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary; why have they again appointed an office Superintendent on Rs. 300 per month? The Commissioners must have lost the respect of the people by the way they have done their work.

38. The *Sarasvat Patra*, of the 3rd July, says that the District Boards will have close connection with the District Magistrates. All Magistrates are not imbued

SARASVAT PATRA,  
July 3rd, 1886.

Self-Government.

with the spirit of Lord Ripon. Many of them desire to nip self-government in the bud. Those only should become members of the District Boards who are not amenable to the influences of the Magistrates. But the writer is afraid that the case will be quite the contrary, for the authorities have no heart in the matter of self-government.

39. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 4th July, says that the elections at Jafarganj are over. The Deputy Magistrate of Manikganj has treated both the voters and candidates with great courtesy. The example of the Magistrate the other day has brought about this result.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 4th, 1886.

Election at Jafarganj.

40. The *Som Prakash*, of the 5th July, says that the small Hindu States under the Mussulman Subahs managed their own affairs. The Emperor or the Subadar remained content with receiving tribute, and did not interfere in the internal

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 5th, 1886.

Hindus and self-government.

affairs of those Hindu States. Consequently Hindus then possessed the right of self-government. When Hindus possessed the right of self-government even under the oppressive Mussulman rulers, it cannot be doubted that they will appreciate it under British rule. The right of self-government is no new thing to Hindus. Hindus are by their nature and by their long familiarity with self-government fit for it. It will be unjust to withhold this right from them.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

Dacca Prakash,  
July 4th, 1886.

41. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 4th July, says that the realization of rent has been stopped by the operation of the Tenancy Act. Big zemindars are feared, and so they can realize rent. But the majority of the land-owners are not well-to-do men. They cannot realize their rent. Many tenants are still giving their rents through affection to their zemindars. But terrible disturbances are likely to soon break out in Jafarganj and Munshiganj. Three murders have in a short time been committed in Munshiganj, and the people believe that all these are connected with disputes between landlords and their tenants. Chaitanya Mallik of Gajaria unable to realize his rents was going to institute suits against his tenants, but he has been done a way with on the road. The tenants are under the impression that if they can unite, zemindars will not be able to do anything, and it would not be difficult for them to throw dust into the eyes of the Court. They are sure that the army will never be mobilized for the realization of rent on behalf of zemindars, and that it is easy to send away the Court peon and the man who will come for the purpose of identification. There is no prospect of the establishment of peace by the police officers of Vikrampore. The Deputy Magistrate of Munshiganj is a good man. But he is not strict. His goodness has produced the commotion in Munshiganj. The writer is not aware whether Government will take early steps to prevent it. But unless Act VIII be repealed or a new method adopted for its enforcement, the spirit of rebelliousness will not be checked. One Govinda Roy of Goalkhali has instigated the tenants not to give rent, and the tenants have stopped payment. Unless the Deputy Magistrate of Manikganj be on the alert, the consequences will be disastrous.

(h)—General.

Paridarshak,  
June 26th, 1886.

42. The *Paridarshak*, of the 26th June, says that the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* are abusing the natives because they are setting political agitations on foot in every direction. The natives are not rebels. They are loyal. They desire the permanance of English rule in India. All they want is that the rulers should try to conciliate them, and that the Queen and her decendants should rule the natives with peternal care for generations. The natives demand (1) that the system of representation should be introduced in the selection of members for the Legislative Councils. They should have a hand in the making of the laws which are to govern them. When the English wanted to impose the stamp duties in America, the Americans said "no taxation without representation," i.e., they wanted to have a hand in the legislation of their country. The Viceregal Legislative Council is the parliament for natives. Are the natives not worthy of being represented in that Council? The natives also demand (2) that native judges should administer the laws. The natives do not get high judicial appointments. They therefore want

that the centre of the Civil Service examination should be fixed in India.

43. The *Purva Bangabási*, of the 27th June, says that some wrong-headed Englishmen think that their ancestors conquered India with the sword,

PURVA BANGABASI,  
June 27th, 1886.

Conciliation of the natives.  
and that it should be governed with the sword. The writer has ever been of opinion that this opinion is foolish. Righteous Englishmen understand that it is a mistake to suppose that India can be governed with the sword. Dr. Hunter has shown conclusively that the Empire created by Akbar was lost through the policy of intolerance followed by Aurangzeb. The meeting at which the Doctor made the speech was presided over by Sir Frederic Roberts, the conqueror of Cabul. The Doctor has in the course of his speech said:—"It was by the alienation of the native races that the Mogul Empire perished; it is by the incorporation of those races into a loyal and united people that the British rule will, God please, endure." All glory to Dr. Hunter for giving expression to such sentiments.

44. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 28th June, says that some of the numerous highly-paid Secretaryships under Provincial Governments can easily be abolished. The Board of Revenue also can now be abolished. When the Board was established, there was no separate Government for Bengal. The Permanent Settlement has diminished its work to a great extent.

CHARU VARTA,  
June 28th, 1886.

45. The *Sahachar*, of the 30th June, thinks the bullying and annexation of weak neighbouring States to be the habit of weak rulers. Rewarding political plunderers like Mr. Colquhoun, by whose efforts Burmah has been annexed, is not a sign of strength. Because the Burmese are fighting for their independence, as the English themselves would have done if the Germans had invaded their country, they are being called rebels and dacoits. According to what principle of justice has Theebaw been made a prisoner and deprived of even his gold and silver vessels? High statesmanship is not proved by the annexation of foreign countries and the imposition of an odious tax like the income-tax. Of late every inferior statesman has imposed the income-tax in India. Up to this time the writer has not been able to understand the policy of Lord Dufferin in any important matter. But his decision about the question of the enrolment of natives as volunteers shows that he is guided by shortsighted and narrowminded Counsellors in the decision of questions in which natives are concerned. The expenses of Government's residence in the hills have increased under Lord Dufferin. Now gradually the heads of all departments are going to the hills. It was reserved for Lord Dufferin to make the arrangement for the permanent residence of the clerks in the hills. The native and the European community are unanimously condemning Government's action in spending money for its residence in the hills as plunder and treachery. Lord Dufferin has no fixed financial policy of his own. As regards his financial policy he is swimming with the tide. The Finance Committee has reduced the salaries of some officers in the Postal and other departments, none of whom draw salaries of more than Rs. 200, and almost all of whom are natives, by 25 per cent. The writer has also heard that the salaries of the Judges of the High Court will be diminished and the rate of court-fees will be increased. Attacking the High Court and reducing the educational expenditure are signs of the weakness of a ruler. A native financier could have squared the accounts of the Empire within three months by the imposition of such taxes as would not have put the people to inconvenience. But the civilians are not at all desirous to govern

SAHACHAR,  
June 30th, 1886.

Lord Dufferin.

India according to the wishes of Indians. Lord Dufferin is not able to act against the advice of that body.

SAHACHAR,  
June 30th, 1886.

46. The same paper says that no hopes have been awakened in the writer's mind by the news that Lord Dufferin will appoint a Committee to enquire into the question of the admission of natives into the Civil Service. The writer is not prepared to depend upon Lord Dufferin for any good.

A Committee to enquire into the question of the admission of natives into the Civil Service.

SAHACHAR.

47. The same paper says that in the list of Mussulmans in the Bombay Presidency fit for Government service submitted by a Mussulman in accordance with the desire of Government, there is the name of only a single graduate. The list contains 46 names. This shews what great want of high education there is among the Mussulmans of Bombay. Still six of these 46 Mussulmans have obtained appointments under Government after the submission of the list. Will not the feelings of the Maharattas be wounded if ill-educated Mussulmans are preferred to educated persons belonging to their community?

Appointment of Mussulmans to the public service in Bombay.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
July 1st, 1886.

48. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 1st July, says that great oppression is being practised in Calcutta in assessing the income-tax. The writer has shown before how the Income-tax Collector of Calcutta is ruining people. Owing to his oppression men are closing their shops. A shopkeeper of Burrabazar, who used to pay a license-tax of 20 rupees, has been assessed at 100 rupees. He has been fined 250 rupees for not paying the tax in proper time. A merchant of Hatkola, who used to pay a license-tax of 200 rupees, has been assessed at 600 rupees. A well known shopkeeper of Burrabazar, named Mahabharat De, has been obliged to close his shop on account of unjust assessment of the income-tax. Thousands of such oppressions are occurring daily. There is great uneasiness among the trading community of Calcutta. The writer supported the income-tax because it was far more just than other taxes. But the work of collecting the tax is going on in such a way that it should be characterised as robbery. The writer never dreamt that the tax-collectors would abuse their powers in such a way in Calcutta. When such is the state of things in Calcutta it is not easy to conceive what may take place in the mofussil. The Collector of Calcutta has ruled that notices fixing the day on which appeals of persons protesting against unjust assessment are to be heard should not be sent to the appellant, but should be affixed to the door of the Collector's office. This arrangement will be very inconvenient to appellants, as they will have to send men every day to the Collector's office to see whether a notice fixing the date of hearing has been affixed to the door of that office. There can be no other object for making such a rule than to harass the people. This arrangement is so inconvenient that people will be glad to receive notices fixing the date for hearing their appeals in letters bearing postage.

Oppression by the Income-tax Collector of Calcutta.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
July 1st, 1886.

49. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 1st July, says that the residence of the Governor-General in the hills has now come to be disapproved of by all sections of the people. All other considerations apart, if the finances had been in a satisfactory condition, it is just possible the people would not have considered the practice as very objectionable; but at this time of financial pressure and an income-tax, it is exceedingly objectionable. The writer is therefore glad to hear that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has resolved to join the natives in making agitation on the subject.

The Simla exodus.

50. The same paper says that though it is undoubtedly true that only one section of the people cannot in

The income-tax assessments.

of Government which confers benefits on all classes of its subjects alike, still there can be no need of imposing a direct tax when an indirect tax affecting all classes of people is easily leviable. India particularly is not fit for a direct tax. There is no means of ascertaining people's incomes in India as in England, and people therefore are naturally anxious not to disclose their true incomes. The effect of this is that a sufficient revenue is not raised by means of the tax, while the people become demoralised. There is moreover considerable harassment caused to the assessee owing to the selfish greed of the assessors and to various other causes. The work of assessment of the income-tax in Calcutta is being attended with considerable oppression. A person is one day served with a notice requiring him to pay Rs. 20 as his income-tax, the amount is the next day raised to Rs. 42. The Collector disbelieves account books and assesses according to his own sweet will. Thus for the faults of a few, thousands are being ruined. Owing to the highhandedness of the Collector not a few tradesmen have given up their business. Since this is the case in Calcutta, one can easily imagine what is being done in the mofussil. If means had been available for ascertaining incomes in this country, and great care had been taken to make correct assessments, there would have been probably fewer cases of injustice, and the income-tax also would have been less objected to. But in view of the present state of things, the tax can no longer be justified. It has for this reason produced a general discontent. Nobody objects to pay the salt duty or the cotton duty because these are indirect taxes, and their collection is not attended with injustice. Even the Europeans, who always support the acts of Government, have now come to condemn the tax.

51. The same paper says that the object of Mr. P. C. Mozumdar in vilifying educated natives as he has done in a recent lecture at Simla has been attained. The Viceroy has honoured him

Lord Dufferin and Babu P. C. Mozumdar.

with an interview, and is said to have remarked that if native newspapers did not mend their ways, it would probably be necessary to clip their wings. It was a fine meeting indeed, and Mr. Mozumdar most probably agreed with the Viceroy.

BHARAT MIHIR.

52. The same paper says that in its message to the press on the subject of Mr. Hardie's rumoured resignation of his seat on the Finance Committee,

Government and Mr. Hardie.

Government has tried to throw dust in the eyes of the public. It would not have mattered much if it had remained silent; but since it was found necessary to speak out, it ought to have been explicit in its statements. Government is gradually losing the respect of the people by such conduct, which has done it more harm than Mr. Hardie's resignation would have done.

BHARAT MIHIR.

53. The same paper says that in spite of its external signs of prosperity, its numerous highly-paid officers, stately buildings and grand and costly troops,

The finances of Government.

Government is daily becoming poorer and poorer. The revenues do not suffice to meet the ordinary expenditure of the administration. Government finds it necessary to borrow if it has to undertake any work of public utility. Its difficulties are increased if occasion arises for any sudden and unforeseen expenditure. Loans and fresh taxation are resorted to on such occasions. The rulers do not seem to bestow a single thought upon how to find a remedy for this state of things. Last year, when Bengal and Orissa were

BHARAT MIHIR.

visited by floods, and people were starving for want of food, the Lieutenant-Governor confessed his inability to grant sufficient funds for relief purposes. Even for ordinary expenditure Government often finds itself in an embarrassing situation. The land revenue, which is the principal source of Government's income, is not likely to admit of increase. The opium revenue is uncertain and varies from year to year. It is not besides known how long the opium trade with China will continue. The salt duty is objectionable in principle, but repeal of the duty would necessitate retrenchment, and as retrenchments injuriously affect Europeans, the duty on salt remains in force. Government derives a large income from the sale of court-fees in this country: justice is sold to the people. It is in a manner inaccessible to the poor, but the stamp duties cannot be repealed for fear of loss of revenue. Government does not think much of these things, because it can always in case of necessity resort to loans, but the people cannot remain satisfied with this state of things. The writer suggests the re-imposition of the import duties on English piece-goods, the taking of the business of life insurance in its own hands by Government, and the more extensive employment of natives in the work of administration as some of the measures by which the state of the finances may be improved. Many other reforms also may be suggested, but there will be no improvement of the finances until Government gives up its policy of supporting Europeans.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
July 1st, 1886.

54. The same paper says that under the Mahomedan rule the people of Bengal enjoyed considerable political power. Even under Serajuddowla natives were appointed to some of the highest civil and military posts, the duties of which they discharged with great ability. It was with their assistance that Serajuddowla was dethroned and the English became the masters of this country. But under English rule natives have lost their former political ascendancy, and have also come to lose in a considerable measure their self-respect also.

PRATIKAR,  
July 2nd, 1886.

55. The *Pratikár*, of the 2nd July, says that Lord Randolph Churchill is a curious man. He was one of those who proposed the appointment of the Enquiry Committee. But it has now been announced that his opposition prevents its appointment. At the time of the recent debate on the Indian budget Lord Churchill stoutly opposed the system of exodus to the hills. It is difficult to understand when and under what circumstances Lord Churchill will take any particular side of a question.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
July 2nd, 1886.

56. The *Prajá Bándhu*, of the 2nd July, says that the natives are weak, and so the English do not like to trouble their heads about them and to make the least sacrifice for them. Some time ago a proposal was mooted in England for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry on Indian affairs, and the natives were very glad. But all in vain: the Committee will not be appointed. The opposition of Lord Randolph Churchill has made the appointment of the Committee impossible. The clever Secretary of State for India has tried to amuse the people of India by saying that the Viceroy will be empowered to appoint a commission to facilitate the admission of natives into the civil service. O Lord! Lord Dufferin to appoint a committee! Lord Dufferin who appointed a committee in the place of a Commission to see whether retrenchment was possible, who did not keep his promise of largely appointing non-officials to the committee, who spent the life-blood of India in the Delhi Camp of Exercise, the Burmese war, and the Pindi durbar, who imposed the income-tax, the same Lord Dufferin, a fickle-minded, blood-thirsty, and cunning hypocrite to seek the welfare of the Indians! The natives are no more to be hoaxed with such things.

57. The same paper says that the oppressive way in which the income-tax is being realized in Calcutta itself shows that the tax will ruin the people.

The Income-tax.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
July 2nd, 1886.

Many merchants have already wound up their business and many others are trying to do so. The oppression practised in the mofussil is certainly greater than in Calcutta. Some traders in Bhadresar, whose income is not more than a rupee a day, have been assessed. Lord Dufferin is known to be an obstinate ruler. He will not hear any advice. But the natives cannot remain silent for the sake of justice and of truth.

58. The same paper does not understand how Lord Dufferin has imbibed a wrong impression about the native press. Who has told him that the native

Lord Dufferin and the native press.

PRAJA BANDHU.

papers are seditious and that they abuse Government? Has he seen the papers with his own eyes, or has he got the information secondhand? If telling hard truths mean abuse, if publishing stories of oppression practised by officers be rebelliousness, the writer has nothing to say. Lord Dufferin should look up to Heaven. He should remember that there is a higher tribunal before whom every one is accountable.

59. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd July, says that the Queen-Empress purchased some Indian goods from two Parsi merchants on the occasion of the Exhibition.

The Queen-Empress.

SAMAYA,  
July 2nd, 1886.

One of them went to the palace to deliver the goods. The Queen praised the goods very much, asked the merchants many questions, and three days after invited both of them to a dinner at the palace. At the time of the dinner, the Empress herself, Princess Christiana with her two daughters and Princess Beatrice were present. They all asked the Parsi merchants many questions about their goods, their dress, and so forth. Such kindness shown to the subject-people increases their veneration for the Queen.

60. The *Bangabási*, of the 3rd July, says that politics with Bengalis means speech making and ceaseless locomotion, and that patriotism with them means un-

Sham Politics.

BANGABASI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

bounded abuse of the English. At the mass meetings the patriots present before the illiterate peasants in rapid succession large questions like the Enquiry Committee, the elective system, the volunteering movement, the Civil Service examination, and so on. The peasants cannot understand any of these topics. Why then moot such questions before those who starve on half ration for the greater part of the year, whose children die before their time for want of nourishment, and who do not get enough of drinking water in April? The speeches of these patriots do not advert to the ruin brought about by English rule. The English have swallowed nearly a third of the globe, and yet their hunger has not been appeased. They have annexed Burmah, but their thirst for territorial aggrandizement has not been quenched. They have come to India for money and not on pilgrimage. English tea-planters, English merchants, English shopkeepers and English rulers all are hungering for money. India is being reduced to ashes by the hungering of the English. Corn is being exported in large quantities. The peasants do not get corn to eat. The weaver class has become ruined. The manufactures have ceased to exist. But the agitator is full of European ideas, and uses nothing but articles of English manufacture. The Babu who pretends to be inspired by sympathy for the whole universe should be shocked at the announcement made in the trade report that cotton goods to the value of 24 crores of rupees were imported in 1885-86. If the Babu be a real patriot he should give up using articles of English manufacture.

BANGABASI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

61. The same paper says that the loss by exchange has been caused by the appreciation of gold and depreciation of silver. No one can fix a proportion between the values of gold and silver. If the value of gold has been enhanced by the fall in that of silver, it cannot be remedied unless the value of silver again rises. It is useless to prevent the loss by exchange by having recourse to some unnatural means. But with the depreciation of silver the loss is likely to increase, unless some remedy is applied for its prevention. There are two ways in which this can be done, namely, the increase of income, or reduction of expenditure. But any further attempt to increase the income will ruin the people of India. They will be crushed under the weight of taxation. So the only alternative left is the reduction of expenditure. For this purpose a Committee is sitting at Simla. The Committee is busy with schemes of reduction like the transfer of the capital to Simla, the abolition of the Original Side of the High Court, and so on. But easy things never enter into their head. The retired Civil and Military officers of Government who live in England get their pension in English money. A man who is entitled to a pension of Rs. 500 gets at the present rate of exchange Rs. 635. But if the officer had remained in India he would have got Rs. 500 in Indian money. Has this question occurred to the Finance Committee? The *Englishman* has made a very good suggestion. It says that the grant of subsistence allowance of £200 a year to about twenty persons who pass the preliminary examination for entering the Civil Service for two years is useless, and should therefore be discontinued. Admission into the Civil Service has become so very desirable for Englishmen that the abolition of the grant will not affect the efficiency of the service.

62. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 3rd July, does not find any reason why the Surveyor-General, the Meteorological Reporter, the Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity Department and the Director-General of Railways, Telegraph and Post Offices should go to the hills. The Director-General of Post Offices has to do routine work only. There is war in the course of 50 years, when of course the Director-General should be with the Government of India. If these officers remain in Calcutta much saving can be effected. There was a rumour current some time ago that the State offices will be permanently located in Simla. The writer could not believe that the rumour was at all true.

63. The same paper says that a native lad wrote a letter to the *Englishman* newspaper, to the effect that Surendra Baboo is a humbug, and that the mass meetings are sham meetings in which the Baboos do everything while the raiyats do nothing. The writer on perusal of the letter thought that the lad had some ulterior motive. He now hears that the lad has been appointed an income-tax assessor. The writer is not at all surprised at this, because he knows the character of Sir Rivers Thompson's rule.

64. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd July, in noticing the collapse of the Enquiry Committee owing to the opposition of Lord Randolph Churchill, says that Parliament is always indifferent to Indian affairs. The natives were very glad to hear that Parliament would favour them with a Committee, and they are now equally disappointed. The Secretary of State has announced that the Viceroy will be empowered to appoint a Committee to facilitate the admission of the natives in to the Civil Service. The writer is sure that Lord Dufferin's Committee will produce no good result. He is afraid lest it should produce great harm.

65. The same paper says that at an interview with Babu Pratap Chandra Mazumdar, Lord Dufferin has expressed his displeasure with the writings of

BHARAT BASI,  
July 3rd 1886.

BHARAT BASI.

SANJIVANI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

SANJIVANI.

Lord Dufferin and Babu Pratap  
Chandra Mazumdar.

the native newspapers and his desire of clipping their wings if the editor do not moderate their tone. The writer asks, who is a rebel? Lord Dufferin or the native editor? The native editor writes everything in the hope of making the British Empire permanent in India, while Lord Dufferin is injuring the Queen's good name by misgovernment. Now the question is, who is a rebel?

66. The same paper hears that a coolie woman was suckling her little child by the side of the place of her work in a tea garden. On seeing this, the manager of

Coolies in Assam.

the garden kicked the woman with his shod foot for neglecting work. But the kick missed aim, and scattered the brains of the little child that was sucking its mother's breast. The child died instantly. The woman ran to the police, mad with grief. The Police Superintendent asked an Inspector to make the enquiry, but not to write anything in the diary. The doctor certified that death occurred by the fall of the child from its mother's arms. The negligence of the mother was pronounced to be the cause of the child's death, and the brute escaped with impunity. Such cruel things are happening in the Gracious Queen's Empire, and justice never reaches their perpetrators. The writer implores Lord Dufferin to enquire into these matters. These oppressions have become intolerable. The oppression practised on weak women and children can no longer be tolerated.

The coolies go to Assam in the hope that they will get good wages. But as a rule they never get even half their wages. They can scarcely get a half meal with what they get for their hard day's work. Unless they can dig 30 measures of land, they do not get full wages. But an able-bodied man cannot dig more than 15 measures a day.

Lakshmi and his wife went to the Sábag tea garden in Jorehat as coolies. They worked very hard but could not procure full rations. They had no money and they had no hope of escaping from the tea garden. They resolved to die. The husband wanted to die first, but the wife prevented him. The husband killed the wife with his spade, and informed the police of what he had done. The man was committed to the sessions and sentenced to transportation for life. The man was anxious for a capital sentence. The writer thinks that the prisons in the Andamans are places of happiness when compared with tea gardens.

67. The same paper publishes a letter, written by an agriculturist, which sets forth all the grievances of his class. He says that the cultivation of pasture lands has deprived the cattle of proper

The grievances of the agriculturists.

nourishment. Government should set apart pasture lands in sufficient quantities in its khas mehals. It should protect the ryots from the oppression of indigo-planters. From fear of the Tenancy Act, the Bengal zemindars have become executioners instead of being protectors of the tenants. They are imposing very hard conditions on them. The tenants would never have lived on the lands of the Bengal zemindars if they could have helped it. The zemindars are depriving the tenants of all rights. This should be remedied. The agriculturists pay road and public works cesses punctually, but get no good roads in return for their payments. They suffer greatly from scarcity of water. Government should contribute towards excavating tanks in every village, and compel zemindars to do so. The people suffer greatly from the effects of malaria. Government doctors generally come when the malaria season is very nearly over. Government should send doctors earlier in the season. Every thana should have an aided dispensary under the supervision of a doctor. Government should also attend to the education of the children of the agriculturists.

SANJIVANI,  
July 3rd 1886.

SANJIVANI.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 4th, 1886.

68. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 4th July, publishes a sarcastic address to Sir Rivers Thompson, in which it is said that the Sanskritized form of the word Thompson is *Tamah Sunu*, a name of Saturn, an evil planet; and in which a hope is expressed that the givers of the address will be rewarded for their loyalty.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 5th, 1886.

69. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 5th July, says that the income-tax has been productive of very good results. By the imposition of this tax a portion of the burden hitherto borne by the natives has been transferred to the shoulders of Anglo-Indians. Ever since the tax was imposed, Anglo-Indians have begun to closely watch the state of the finances, and to make efforts to reduce the unduly excessive expenditure of Government. Even the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have made a proposal to reduce the pay of the civilians.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

70. The same paper says that the people of India ought to be glad and not sorry at the collapse of the Parliamentary Enquiry Committee, and at the proposal regarding the appointment of a Committee in India for considering the question of facilitating the admission of natives into the Civil Service. The Parliamentary Committee would have been a vast and costly affair, and would probably have led to no practical result. The Indian Committee, on the other hand, is likely to lead to something tangible.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

71. The same paper says that the changed relations between Dhuleep Singh and the Indian Government are probably due, so far as Dhuleep is concerned, to the instigation of Russia, which probably expects to use Dhuleep as a tool in its hands for the purpose of gaining the good-will of the people of the Punjab, and by that means of entering India.

SOM PRAKASH!  
July 5th, 1886.

72. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 5th July, quotes the remark of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that to govern India from the cloudy heights of Simla is to govern the country from a balloon. Why is the heat of Calcutta intolerable to the Governors? If the rulers can work in the extreme cold of England, which kills men, the Governors can surely work in the heat of Calcutta. If the capital is removed to Simla, larger salaries will have to be allowed to the officers, and articles will have to be purchased at higher prices. In that event the native officers who will have to leave their homes will not also do their work with their whole heart. So much loss should not be incurred for a little luxury.

SOM PRAKASH.

73. The same paper says that Bengali and Marwari traders have become uneasy at the oppression of the Income Tax Collector of Calcutta. He has in some cases assessed the same persons twice over. In some cases traders have been compelled to wind up their business on account of unjust assessment. He assesses persons at his own discretion without looking to their income. It is stated that the Collector says that no reliance can be placed on traders' account books. Persons considered liable to the tax are summoned to attend the collectorate on a certain day. The cases of persons are decided one after another. Thus traders have to wait at the collectorate from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. This is very inconvenient to them. It is impossible to ascertain a person's income in the collectorate from any other evidence, but that of his books. But the Collector places no faith in traders' books and assesses them at his discretion. This is grossly

unjust. The Board of Revenue should soon put an end to such oppression. At the time of passing the Income Tax Bill, Lord Dufferin held out hopes that no oppression would attend the assessment and collection of the tax. The writer is sorry that this promise of Lord Dufferin has not been fulfilled.

74. The same paper says that now that Lord Randolph Churchill has opposed the system of Government's residence in the hills, the system may be abolished by earnest agitation against it by natives.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 5th, 1886.

75. The same paper says that the plebeians of India are to-day agitating for putting an end to the despotism of English officials and to distinctions between Englishmen and natives. Is this a child's pastime? Do 10 to 20 thousand people meet together for the purpose of playing? Historical experience will show that the mass meetings are not meetings of idle persons, and that the Indian ryots are not imitating the English people at the instigation of a few Bengali followers of Parnell, but that these meetings are preparing the way for the removal of grievances of natives, and are helping to establish British rule on a deeper foundation. These mass meetings are testifying to the good administration of England with the voice of a trumpet.

SOM PRAKASH.

76. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 5th July, says that the scarcity of gold has caused the exchange difficulty. The more coins become scarce, the lower become the prices of articles. Fluctuation in the prices of articles produces social revolutions. Whether high or low, it is necessary that the prices of articles should remain fixed. If the prices of articles which are at present fluctuating again become fixed trade may prosper. If the prices of articles become low, the whole body of tax-payers experience great difficulty and trade becomes dull. If the low prices of articles become permanently fixed, the whole people, with the exception of a few capitalists, have to experience great difficulty. The writer sees that, with the exception of a few usurers, all people are experiencing difficulties. Their difficulties will become greater in future. The whole people should not be ruined for the benefit of a few persons. If the present difficulty continues for some time longer revolutions will take place all over the world. Let the English Government beware and remedy the evil by introducing a bi-metallic currency.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
July 5th, 1886.

77. The same paper, referring to the arrangement made by the Finance Committee that natives will obtain two-thirds of the salaries of Europeans doing the same work, says that it does not object to natives obtaining lower salaries than Europeans, but this arrangement should not be adopted so long as no arrangement is made for the attainment of the object for which this arrangement has been made, namely, the admission of a larger number of natives into the service of Government. Natives cannot but be displeased with such a course.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

78. The same paper, referring to the rumour that the Viceroy has recommended the gagging of the native press to the Secretary of State, says that if this rumour had been false, it would have surely been contradicted by the Press Commissioner. Since Lord Dufferin and his councillors, who surely understand that such a rumour is calculated to do great mischief, are maintaining silence, it must be supposed that the rumour is true. The Viceroy should not allow such an alarm to be excited in the people's mind.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

DAINIK,  
July 8th, 1886.

79. The *Dainik*, of the 8th July, says that the oppressions practised on coolies in Assam are without a parallel in the history of the world. The men in whose

The cooly law.

hands the coolies are placed are brutes in human form. When passing the Coolies Bill, even the kindhearted Lord Ripon said that he passed the Bill for the benefit of the coolies. But oppression begins from the time of recruiting. The *dalals*, who get a commission for recruiting, can do anything, however sinful. They often allure young men of gentle birth to become coolies to their utter ruin. Many gentlemen have been sent as coolies to Assam and to Demerara. There is a rule that before despatch the coolies should sign an agreement and register it, and at the time of registration coolies are asked if they are going willingly. But it need not be explained that this rule is useless. As long as coolies are not despatched, the recruiters make the coolies understand that refusal to register their names will be attended by disastrous consequences, that their names are already in the register, that the *shahib* will kick them or whip them if they say they are unwilling to go. Never was a worse machinery for the destruction of human race devised than the coolie laws. The coolies live more dead than alive, and they die very often from the effects of oppression practised on them.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
July 8th, 1886.

80. The *Samvad Purnachundrodoya*, of the 8th July, says that Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's heart now longs for his countrymen and for his religion. Unable to

Dhuleep Singh.

resist the impulse of his heart, he fled towards his country. He has been prevented from reaching it. In the agony of his heart he has told the English plainly that he will come to India at all risks. The English have characterised the Maharajah as a madman, as a rebel, and as a fool. This is not at all strange in the mouth of Englishmen.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
July 9th, 1886.

81. The Same paper of the 9th July, says that when the income-tax was first imposed some

Income-tax in Calcutta.

of the traders received notices of assessment at Rs. 10 or Rs. 22 from the Collector. A few days later they got notices again that the previous assessments had been made by mistake. Many of them were assessed at Rs. 42. Who is to blame for this wrong and excessive assessment? The assessment is excessive. Baboo Mahabharat Dey, a respectable gold merchant of Barabazar, has wound up his business because he cannot pay the heavy tax assessed on him.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

82. The *Charu Vartá*, of the 28th June, says that imprisonment for debt has been abolished from all civilized

Imprisonment for debt.

countries. In ancient times the debtors used to hypothecate their persons to their creditors. But slavery for debt has gradually died out. Under the present law in India, the creditors can either arrest the person or attach the property of the judgment-debtor. The court cannot refuse to issue warrant against the judgment-debtor, even if it knows that the creditor wants the warrant simply to harass the debtor. Even purdanishin females are liable to arrest for debts. The Government of India wanted to know the opinions of Provincial Governments on this subject, and most of the authorities in the North-Western Provinces are in favour of the abolition of imprisonment for debt. A Bill has been introduced for its abolition in the North-Western Provinces. The writer thinks that there are difficulties in the way of the introduction of a similar measure in Bengal, where the tenants have very little right in land, where creditors cannot attach implements of husbandry and the cattle belonging to agriculturists. Unless there be a wholesome fear of arrest, the mahajans will not lend money to tenants.

CHARU VARTA,  
June 28th, 1886

83. The *Sanjivani*, of the 3rd July, says that the creditor lends money with the view of getting it back with interest. Under such circumstances, unless

SANJIVANI,  
July 3rd, 1886.

Imprisonment for debt.  
there were other motives at work, no one would like to send an innocent man to jail. The creditor never sends any man to jail unless he knows that the debtor has means, but that he is evading payment. When Mr. Ilbert's Bill provides for the imprisonment of those who want to cheat, there is no reason why the mahajans will refuse to lend money. There is no trade without its attendant risk, and so the trade of money-lenders, too, has its risks. The writer does not understand why, if the system of putting insolvent debtors to prison be abolished, should the borrowers be put to any disadvantage. These who want to make slaves of their debtors may refuse to lend, but the more such men are eliminated from the race of creditors, the better.

84. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 5th July, says that the imprisonment of debtors is a source of loss both to the debtors and to the creditors. It being so, this

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 5th, 1886.

The Bankruptcy Bill.  
system should be abolished. The abolition of imprisonment for debt will no doubt lead to an increase of cases of cheating; but people lending money should guard against cheating. Though the writer does not approve of all the provisions of the Bankruptcy Bill, there can be no doubt that the Bill, if passed into law, will benefit the people of the North-Western Provinces. But the Bill is even more suitable for Bengal than for the North-Western Provinces.

85. The *Ananda Bazar Patrikā*, of the 5th July, condemns the proposals made by the Hindus of Madras regarding legislative interference in the matter of the administration of religious endowments in this country. It is true that in many places a proper use is not made of these properties, and that the priests often squander the profits in wicked living. This should be checked, but people themselves should undertake the task. The interests of the Hindu religion will suffer if the task is entrusted to Europeans.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 5th, 1886.

86. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 6th July, cannot approve of action of those who condemn the appointment of Syud Amir Hossain and blame Government for giving him an allowance of Rs. 8,000 a year. The writer is not aware of the qualifications of the Syud, but when Government has appointed him he is certainly an able man. As regards the allowance, the writer has greater reason to be happy than sorry. He is a native of the country. If he gets anything, the money will remain in the country. He has of course greater experience of the country than foreign members. If he can give his independent opinion, he may do some good.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 6th, 1886.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

87. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 2nd July, hears from the *Indian Mirror* that the Begum of Bhopal has written to the Viceroy against the appointment of Colonel Ward as the Prime Minister to her State. But will the Viceroy hear what Her Highness says? All is over with Bhopal from this time it seems.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
July 2nd, 1886.

88. The *Pratikār*, of the 2nd July, says that Nawab Abdul Latif Khan has been removed from the minister-ship of Bhopal, not because he has no ability, for the Agent of the Governor-General in the Central Provinces has spoken very favourably of the services of the Nawab to the State of Bhopal, but because he is not likely to ruin that State. It is for this purpose that

PRATIKAR,  
July 2nd, 1886.

a military man has been appointed Minister. Colonel Ward has gone to Simla to consult with the Viceroy as to the administration of the State. The writer does not know what fate awaits Bhopal.

SAMAYA,  
July 2nd, 1886.

89. The *Samaya*, of the 2nd July, hears from a Bombay paper that Colonel Ward and the Begum of Bhopal objected to the appointment of Colonel Ward as her minister. From this it is clear that the Colonel is not on good terms with the Begum. Under such circumstances, it is not advisable to appoint him as Resident in Bhopal.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

PRATIKAR,  
July 2nd, 1886.

90. The *Pratikar*, of the 2nd July, says that the prospects of the *aus* crop are very good this year. The rivers are rising fast. But if early floods set in, the crops of those places where the embankments are open will be destroyed.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
June 24th, 1886.

91. The *Samvād Bāhikā* contains a favourable notice of Baboo Gobind Ballabh Roy and Raja Narsing Charan Singh of Agurpara in district Balasore, who have proved themselves very useful to their ryots by establishing a school in that part of the district.

UTKAL DIPIKĀ,  
June 26th, 1886.

92. The *Utkal Dipikā* reports that Sankharisahi, Parbatipur, and other villages, situated within the Debnadi and Biluakhai rivers, are in danger of being swept away by the floods of the Mahanuddy river. This is due to an embankment being constructed along the mouth of the Alka river, which has resulted in diverting the water current in the direction of the Debnadi and the Bilnakhai, some of whose embankments have been removed. The paper is of opinion that the authorities of the Irrigation Department should have first removed the abovenamed villages from their present situation, and then diverted the course of the river in the manner they have done.

SEBAKA,  
June 26th, 1886.

93. The *Sebaka* suggests that an agricultural exhibition should be held at Cuttack, inasmuch as the one held there was so far back as 1866.

94. In reply to arguments of Mr. S. Dutt, brought forward in his proposal to abolish the *Uriya* language and substitute Bengali in its place, noticed in

Uriya *versus* Bengali.

previous reports, the same paper goes on to make the following remarks regarding the geographical position of Orissa :—

“The insular position of Orissa, bounded on the north and south by two great rivers, on the west by the Nilghiries, and on the east by the Bay of Bengal, constitutes it a separate kingdom, which, if left alone, can hold its own against the forces of other kingdoms in the Indian Empire. The political division of Orissa into three separate provincial governments has made it very weak, while its connection with Bengal has fostered the growth of *Bengali power* in an immeasurable degree. The sooner the integrity of *Utkalinga* is restored and its connection with Bengal cut off, the better for the natives of Orissa, and it should henceforward be our object to bring about the much-desired consummation as best as we can.”

SEBAKA.

95. The same paper is of opinion that the residents of the Cuttack town khas mehal are in many cases put to great distress on account of the severe proceedings which the collecting authorities are adopting with the object of realizing their rent.

96. The death of Holkar is mourned by all the newspapers of Orissa. The *Sebaka* gives an interesting sketch of his life, and requests the Rajahs of

Holkar.

Orissa to imitate his example.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,  
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 10th July 1886.*

SEBAKA,  
June 26th, 1886.

